

THIRD YEAR.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1894.

ONE CENT.

AND STILL THEY COME

Another Lewis County Democrat Deserts the Hulk.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN

The Hon. W. B. Pugh Sees No Hope in Democracy.

Some days ago THE LEDGER announced that Hon. W. B. Pugh, ex Mayor of Vanceburg and always a Democrat, had concluded to ally himself with the Republican party in the future.

Today we give to our readers Mr. Pugh's letter, setting forth the good and sufficient reasons that induced him, as they should induce every other patriotic young American, to prefer Republicanism to Democracy.

Here it is:

To the Public: It is with some reluctance that I come to the performance of what I am disposed to consider, under the circumstances, a painful duty; that is the announcement to my friends and late political associates of my intention to withdraw from the great political party of which, since my majority four years ago, I have been a member, and in the traditions of which I have felt a pride and interest which I shall always consider to have been pardonable.

I shall not attempt what I esteem would be an unnecessary and tedious as well as unavailing defense of my motives or action in thus transferring my allegiance from one party name or code of principles to another.

I hold that the right to do this at pleasure is one of those inalienable, inherent, indisputable and non-forfeitable liberties which all men enjoy at all times and may exercise at will.

I concede that there might be instances in which the exercise of this privilege would prove embarrassing, even uncommendable, as where the person taking such a step is the incumbent of some official position in the duties of which he could secure or defeat the recognition of the principles of that party to whose confidence he distinctly owed his elevation. Resignation before treachery is certainly advisable in such cases, but even here such considerations ought not to prevent or stifle patriotic solicitude or fears for the welfare of the country under the operation of those principles. It is indeed a question worthy of our consideration whether or not political opinion ought to be as free and unrestrained in this land of freedom as is religious opinion.

The sectional issues and passions arising out of transactions of thirty-five years ago may fairly be said to have disappeared permanently with the repeal of the Federal Election Law, and the defeat prior thereto, by the aid of Republican votes, of the measure commonly termed the "Force Bill."

It is confidently believed and asserted by many, if not the mass of the Republican party, that those issues can never, and ought not to be, again resuscitated. The tendency of opinion everywhere is that the sections affected by such legislation can and will adjust and provide a satisfactory and just settlement and solution of such questions, relating as they do mainly to the status and privileges of the Negro race.

These are, then, the only sectional differences, excepting the Tariff, unfortunately which ought not to be such. Upon this subject the issue has been, ostensibly, whether we shall adopt a system of revenue only, or adhere to the present Protective policy. Upon my decision respecting the proper answer to this vexatious and perplexing question, and more especially upon collateral conditions growing out of it, I have chiefly based my action. The conditions to which I refer are those at present existing in the affairs of the helpless yet dominant Democratic Administration at Washington, which with ascendancy in every governmental department is yet entirely at the mercy of the opposition.

It must be manifest to any and every thoughtful observer that owing to its discordant and divided condition and its many factions, the Democratic party is hopelessly stranded in its attempt to adjust the imposition of Tariff burdens so as to produce a unity of sentiment among the representatives of different sections of our common country—that by defection and contention on account of sectional interests the revenue or low Tariff theory of Democracy will fail of success and the party of Jefferson go before the country at the next election with naught but an apology for broken and forgotten promises as a platform for a campaign.

Pledges of party platforms are one thing, practical application of the theory contained in them another. The inference drawn from a study of the present attitude of the party is that its elements have heretofore united upon the theory alone, while it is seen to be sundered in every effort at practical enforcement. Is not the policy and profession of the Protectionists, with uniform, impartial and unflinching application in practice with commendable stability of purpose, better than the theory so confidently inculcated by Democracy and enunciated in the patchwork production of the Senate, with its endless sectional jealousies and strifes; a creation that will afford not even an excuse in the next campaign, and which can offer to the reformers no assurances of a fair and practical exposition of the working of their theory, or of National prosperity for the future?

Who would have the confidence in his own knowledge of Democratic contentions and factions to attempt in the present disunited and discordant status of that party to define the word "Democrat" and explain what requirements were necessary in a man to constitute him a Democrat?

Is it upon the silver issue? Consider the party's course upon the Bland Bill. A Democratic President's veto is sustained by Republican votes aided by a minority of Democratic votes here and there. Southern and Western Democracy is opposed to the anti-silver tendency of the Northern and Eastern wings of their party.

Is it, then, upon the repeal of the state bank tax that they agree? No! The same line of division is found here. Democracy against Democracy again. My position on this matter is now what it has ever been. The National Banking system has given to the whole country a common currency, for it is supported by the faith and credit which we all give to the Nation's promise to pay.

This proves it the best that could be devised. All systems would present imperfections, for perfection in National financial systems has never been attained. Way, then, should we return to the old state bank system, with a currency based upon nothing, unless upon the distinct promise in severally of forty-four states? This too with varying regulations. The system of National Banks is one of the best ever adopted by any of earth's Nations, for whether the bank issuing notes fail or not, every dollar of those notes is redeemable, for the faith of the Nation is pledged to that end. Is not this conducive to business tranquility and commercial enterprise?

Can even a Democrat, loyal heretofore, be censured when plain truth forces upon him the conviction that the party abounds with servants of diverse and conflicting interests, if he then chooses to ally himself with a party whose principles in other respects differ not materially from his own, and which in that regard is worthy of commendation for the unanimity and fidelity with which they preserve and maintain it?

The McKinley Tariff Law is on our National statute books, and in the present divided and distracted state of the Democratic party is most likely to remain there. Then until an overwhelming majority of our people demand this reform and enforce their demand in some certain way by the election of Representatives pledged to secure it, why not relieve the country of the doubt and uncertainty, the paralysis that has seized its commercial and industrial interests and now pervades and affects all interests alike? Is not the certainty of a Protective Tariff, though a high one, better than this uncertainty as to any Tariff whatever, and more conducive to National prosperity and well being? Over-production and a cramped market may at some future day demand a stimulant in the form of reduced prices of manufactures and a wider market. These will be secured by the admission free of duty of all raw materials and the creation of a great merchant marine by means of subsidies. This time seems not yet to have arrived, and our industrial interests must go on until perfection is attained and conditions are such as they were in England where Protective policies have had their origin, when the low Tariff step was taken there.

At present, with our vast pension system; the ordinary and current expenses of Government machinery; the increase and support of a respectable and creditable naval establishment; the development in a proper manner of our great harbors and navigable waterways; the prudent provision for the defense and protection of our great commercial ports and harbors, and the numerous and varying expenditures of a great Government like ours, a vast revenue is necessary and should be raised principally from customs duties with such augmentation as may come from a proper tax on liquors. I favor the abolition of all taxes or restraints on the manufacture and sale of tobacco, from reasons that affect a great tobacco growing population, and because I deem the widespread sale and use of that article not injurious as is the case with liquors. Jefferson once congratulated the country on the entire abolition of internal taxes, and his sentiments with regard thereto are as applicable and as well founded as then. The income tax feature of the proposed Tariff bill is of that character, and has given rise to much heated debate.

The Democratic party has been the agency through which there has been added to our domain all the territory acquired since the Revolution, excepting Alaska. It has always been a favorite policy of Democratic statesmen, when National honor or safety was not jeopardized, to annex or acquire such contiguous territories as might prove of value or advantage then or afterwards to the Nation. That this change of Democratic policy is to take place is declared by Mr. Cleveland's discourse respecting Hawaii. I believe earnestly that a large majority of the Democratic party favored and hopefully desired annexation, but as the act of the agent or servant is the act of the principal or master, the Democratic party stands committed today by the resolution of a Democratic Senate and House upholding the Presidential efforts to restore a decayed and shattered monarchy in the Sandwich Islands.

I trust that the Republican government of those splendid islands is an established one, as it would seem to be, and can sustain itself in authority until such time in the future as will see a more friendly policy adopted by the National Administration of this Government, when doubtless we shall see, with satisfaction, these pearls of the Pacific added to the handsome collection of jewels now composing Columbia's fair crown. I have been an ardent annexationist. I would see Canada, the Antilles and Hawaii become a portion of our territory in good time.

I believe our Government is of so strong a pattern as could stretch with safety over all these, and that our Flag could float as grandly and command the same respect at Quebec, Honolulu, Havana, Washington or San Francisco.

And now I have done. My stand has been voluntarily taken with the Republican party. Of my fidelity to its principles, of my hopes for its future, so long as justice, liberty and the Constitution of our land are its guides, I trust my conduct may prove a sufficient guarantee.

I feel the pang which necessarily comes upon the severance of any ties, social or political, no matter how short, sometimes, they may have existed. And now in conclusion I ask for a continuation, undiminished, of that friendship which I have received and enjoyed at the hands of all my old political associates, than whom there are none in Lewis county for whom I have now and shall always entertain greater respect. I also tender an apology for the lengthy manner in which I have explained my intended action, for my experience in politics and my age as well as each of few years, and it may seem to have been entirely unnecessary. Very sincerely,

W. B. PUGH.

Vanceburg, Ky., April 25th, 1894.

If you want to make a substantial gift to some relative or friend who has moved away from this section, send them *The Maysville Republican*. Price \$1.50 per year.

The Congo Free State is really a colony of Belgium, having a central government at Brussels, by which the affairs of the Free State are administered. Its area is estimated at 900,000 square miles, its population at 17,000,000.

If the Government were tomorrow to pay off every man's debts, buy him a farm, set him up in business and give him \$1,000 to start him out in life with, it would not be six months before we should have a lot of poverty stricken fellows in the country who would be railing out against those who were more successful than themselves.



MAYSVILLE WEATHER.

What We May Expect For the Next Twenty-four Hours.

THE LEDGER'S WEATHER SIGNALS.

White streamer—FAIR;
Blue—RAIN or SNOW;
With Black ABOVE—TWIL WARMER
GROW.
If Black's BENEATH—COLDER'twill
be;
Unless Black's shown—no change
we'll see.

The above forecasts are made for a period of thirty-six hours, ending at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.



HE'S BEEN HERE.

It really looks as if Jack Frost
Had given us the slip;
He's either moved away or else
He's laid up with the grip.

—Washington Star.

At Frankfort telephone rent is but \$3 per month now.

Miss Dixie Lee Pearce sends 30 stamps for Miss Dollie Rose.

Mrs. Lee Clifford, ill with malarial fever, is able to sit up.

Miss Lavinia Otto of Springdale sends 229 stamps for Miss Dollie Rose.

Miss Nannie Thompson has a position at the Millinery Parlors of Mrs. W. L. Davidson.

Rev. Dr. Bedinger preached to a good congregation at the Central Presbyterian Church last night.

Robert Hill was fined \$50 and costs in the Police Court for abusing his family and using threatening language.

"Spring chickens" are not always tender; but Ayer's Pills enable the stomach to digest the toughest meat.

At Louisville Tom Slater, indicted for crap shooting, demurred to the indictment on the ground that crap playing is not an indictable offense.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, the big Frankfort distillers, are on their feet again, and have gone into articles of incorporation under the old firm name.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Christian Church will give a social in the Chapel of the Church this evening at 7.30. Both active and associate members are invited.

It looks like high license prohibits when Prohibition does not. In Ludlow the license was put at \$500 and every gin-mill in the town is closed up and will remain so unless the license is lowered.

All the brickyards about Ashland are idle now, with no prospect of an early resumption, and no indication of a revival in building that will produce a demand. The brick business was never more quiet, and cannot be said to be at all improving.

The Editor of THE LEDGER is under forty-five thousand and one obligations to the Republicans of Ohio, and tenders eighty-one thousand and several hundred more thanks to his stalwart Democratic friend, Colonel Hiram B. Daugherty of the Central Hotel, for the honor of wearing one of the finest Bill McKinley Bill hats that could be found in Hechinger's battery. What, with a gold-headed cane and a hat-headed thinkpan, we're right plum in the middle of the swim.

IT'S SO IF IT'S IN THE LEDGER.

James Daugherty of Carlisle gets an increase of pension.

Mrs. J. R. Seaman sends 199 stamps for Miss Dollie Rose.

John Leonard of Brown county, O., has become a resident of this city.

Evangelist Fife yesterday began a revival meeting at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Joe Caldwell and Miss Alice Fox, both of Mayslick, will be married Wednesday.

Porter Worick has accepted a position in the office of the Sun Life Insurance Company.

The famous St. Charles Hotel burned at New Orleans Saturday night. Loss \$500,000 and two lives.

On account of ill health Captain Joseph W. Cheesman of Aberdeen resigns the Treasurership or Huntingdon Township.

Louis Hukens was run over by a C. and O. train at Covington. He lost a leg and will be fortunate if he does not lose his life.

Twenty-three cars of fine beef cattle, bound from the West for Liverpool, passed East over the C. and O. a few days ago.

The Hon. E. J. Howard of Middlesboro has announced his candidacy for Congress in the Eleventh District on the Democratic ticket.

Scion Kimball the oldest Republican in Fayette county, died Saturday, aged 76. He was one of the five men who voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860.

Bowling Green gets \$9,575 for liquor license. What a thirsty population it must have, says *The Frankfort Capital*. To get their money back the saloons must sell, at ten cents a drink, 95,750 drinks, and to make a reasonable profit over the license and the cost of liquor, they should sell at least 200,000 more.

Miss Mattie Lee Mannen of Covington is quite noted for her fine executive ability and business talent. She has arranged in the most methodical way a business scheme, purchasing articles for persons at a distance. Miss Mannen has many friends in Maysville who will wish her success in her enterprise.

The Public School Directors of Gallitzin, Pa., were restrained by injunction from employing six Catholic nuns as teachers in the schools. The injunction was obtained by Gallitzin citizens, who allege that the nuns are proselyting and teaching their Protestant pupils the doctrines of the Catholic faith.

Since their signal defeat at the polls in the recent election in Kansas City, the hoodlums who attacked Bishop McNamara are not so eager to have him tried there. The cases were set for last Monday, but a change of venue has been granted and the Bishop will now probably be tried at Liberty, Mo., June 25th.

The application of Eugene E. Gaddis of Ohio, for mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to reinstate him to an \$1,800 clerkship in the Treasury Department, from which he was recently discharged, was denied by Judge Bradley. The petition was dismissed on the ground that it had not been shown that the Civil Service law had been violated. Notice of appeal was given.

While the schedule of the new "Flyer" to be put on by the C. and O. on the 13th of May cannot be given with positive certainty, enough is known to warrant the statement that it will stop at Maysville. Leaving Cincinnati at 12.30, it will reach here about 3 o'clock. Stops will also be made at South Portsmouth, Russell and at Ashland, where sharp connection will be made with a train on the N. N. and M. V.

Building Association Receipts.

The receipts of the several Building Associations of this city Saturday night were as follows:

Mason County.....	\$ 544 85
Limestone.....	313 65
People's.....	313 65
Total.....	\$ 1,172 15

COMMITTEE CALLED.

The Republican Congressional Committee Meets Here May 12th.

Hon. Ed. Daum, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee for the Ninth District, has called a meeting of the Committee, to be held in this city on Saturday, May 12th.

A full attendance of the members is earnestly solicited.

The Kentucky Press Association will meet at Frankfort June 6th, 7th and 8th. Fox Respass of this city is one of the Committee on Ball, and Jack Stanton one of the Committee on Banquet—a couple of excellent selections.

MUTUAL RAILWAY RIGHTS.

Decision of the Court of Appeals in an Ashland Case.

The Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad sued out an injunction to prevent the Ashland Street Railway Company from crossing their tracks. The Court of Appeals has decided the case in favor of the street railway company, Judge Hazelrigg delivering the opinion, to-wit:

First—Under Section 216 of the Constitution a railroad company can be required to permit the track of another company to cross its track at any point where such crossing is "reasonable or feasible." And where the country is level in the vicinity of the proposed intersection, and along the railroad for 1,300 feet in one direction and for 1,500 feet in the other the approach of a train can be seen, it cannot be said that the proposed intersection is not reasonable or feasible.

Second—Even conceding that Section 216 of the Constitution does not apply to street railways in general (a question not determined,) yet where a railway is to connect two cities and by the charter of the company it may use "steam, horse or other propelling power on said road in the transportation of freight and passengers," the company is in the class indicated by Section 216.

Third—When a railroad company has obtained the right to pass over a turnpike by the permission of those controlling the road, the right thus acquired is not exclusive of the rights of the public or of such uses and purposes as those for which public highways and streets are established, among which uses are the establishment and operation of street railways. Therefore, the railroad company has no such property rights in the crossing as entitle it to compensation from a street railway company crossing its track at that point, the progress of the cars of the former not being unreasonably impeded or interfered with. And it is immaterial whether the street railway company is such a railway company as was contemplated by Section 216 of the Constitution.

H. T. Wickham, Wadsworth & Cochran, Humphrey & Davis for appellant; Knott & Edelen, Farleigh & Strauss for appellee.



If you have friends visiting you, or if you are going away on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Dr. H. K. Adamson went to Cincinnati yesterday.

Ferd Hechinger spent yesterday in the Queen City.

Thomas Wormald of Bellevue was in the city Saturday.

Miss Phoebe Forman of Washington is the guest of Miss Jennie Wood.

Miss Bertha Daulton and Miss Alice Wheeler are visiting at Mt. Olivet.

Mrs. John E. Wells and son Preston of Forest avenue are visiting at Flemingsburg.

Mrs. Young of Lexington is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lewis of Forest avenue.

Major Harry C. McDougale came down from Lexington Saturday evening for a visit to his parents.

Miss Jennie V. King, one of Brown county's handsome young ladies, is the guest of Miss Marie Heflin.

Rev. Everett Bedinger of Anchorage spent Friday and Saturday with his relative, Miss Tillie G. Ranson.

William H. Nall of Orlando, Fla., who was the guest of Ben B. Poyntz and family, left yesterday for home.

Thomas Marshall, who has been visiting his father at Washington, left Saturday for his home in Salt Lake City.

Robert Toup and Charles W. Lurley have returned from Hot Springs, where they have been engaged in business several months.

William Wormald, after a week's visit to relatives here, went to Massillon, O., to join Wetters Circus, of which he is chief billposter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, after a delightful visit to relatives at Newport, Covington and Cincinnati, returned home Saturday evening.

Henry McClanahan, engineer of the elegant new City of Louisville, is here to spend a few days with relatives. The boat will resume her trips week after next.

R. C. Glascock, who has been visiting his parents in Fleming county and friends near this place, has returned to his home in Indiana. Mr. Glascock is in very poor health. He is a son of D. A. Glascock of Mt. Carmel.